

DEBS GETS REBUKE FOR MAKING SPEECH WITHOUT A PERMIT

Socialist Leader Apologizes to Station Policeman at Capital for Infraction.

PLANS TRIP TO RUSSIA

Says He Will Ask All Men in World to Refuse to Serve in Wars.

OFF FOR HOME TOWN

Demonstration Probably Will Be Made by Friends in Terre Haute.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Eugene V. Debs, President Harding from Atlanta Federal penitentiary where he was serving a ten year sentence for making speeches in violation of the war laws, was reprimanded to-night by Union Station police here for making a speech without a permit before leaving for his home in Terre Haute, Ind.

Before boarding his train Debs addressed a crowd of several hundred persons in the station, including admirers who had come to say good-by, expressing his gratitude for his reception in Washington and closing with a reiteration of his opposition to war and belief in the force of love in the redemption of the world.

His effort was made by uniformed police in the crowd to interfere with the address, but immediately upon its close a plain clothes man rushed up to Debs and demanded if he had a permit to speak in the station, and upon being informed in the negative declared: "You have taken a great liberty."

Debs, who had grasped the plain clothes man by the hand under the impression that he was a well wisher, apologized and said he had not known he was doing wrong.

Debs Expresses Gratitude.

Debs went immediately to his train, but considerable excitement prevailed in the crowd, due chiefly to the efforts of newspaper men to learn the identity of the plain clothes man. He refused to give his name, but after rather excited bickering with reporters declared he was the chief of police of the Union Station and flashed a badge pinned to his belt. He said he had had no special orders with respect to Debs, but that the regulations of the station forbade making any such statement.

Debs' speech was his first platform utterance since leaving prison.

"I wish," he said, "to do myself the pleasure to return my grateful thanks for the kindness shown me here. I also wish to express my gratitude to the representatives of the press—the representatives of the press—whose courtesy, fairness and kindness have been beyond expression."

"Many disagree with me in an economic and social way," he added, "but we are all human and one touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

Debs declared he left Washington "without a trace of bitterness or hatred," adding that "many have said but that they were entitled to their feelings and the expression of them."

"Love the Greatest Force."

"I believe in free speech," he said, "in the expression of these differing opinions we find our way to higher civilization."

He paid tribute to figures in history who had, he declared, had the courage of their convictions although forced to sacrifice much for them, and referred to Washington, Jefferson and Thomas Paine, who he declared were the "great United States," as those who, "at first misunderstood, won an immortality of glory."

"I have every drop of blood in my veins," he said, "I am opposed to war. Human life is too sacred a thing to be spent in bloodshed. Love is the greatest force in this world; love will redeem us; love will save our country and our names in the depths of civilization."

Debs and his party are scheduled to reach Indianapolis at 1:30 P. M. to-morrow, and proceed from there to Terre Haute, planning to reach the Socialist leader's home at about 7 o'clock to-morrow night, in time for a demonstration of welcome which is said to have been arranged for his visit with him on the train was his brother Theodore, David Karsner, his biographer, and Miss Cella Trotter and Mrs. Bertha Hale White, both of the Debs family.

Debs spent the day here seeing calls, being interviewed and resting. Among his visitors were Peter J. MacSwiney, brother of the late Lord Mayor of Cork; Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor; Philip La Follette, son of the senior Senator from Wisconsin; Santiago Iglesias of the Porto Rican Senate and Canuto Vargas, secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

Invited to Russia.

Definite plans for the future, Debs declared, must await his return home and his readjustment to changed conditions since his imprisonment, which, he said, might necessitate a change of method, although he was "unwavering" in his "principles and ideals." He would work, he added, for the freedom of other prisoners and the abolition of war.

Friends declared that an invitation from the Soviet Government to visit Russia awaited Debs and that he probably would accept and he himself indicated an intention to go abroad by announcing his intention to seek a way from every man, woman and child in this country, or any country, which he might visit, to refuse to take up arms in warfare.

Debs got the lighted lantern here to-day as "an honest man." Urban Ladoux, who once sold labor on an auction block on Boston Common and later picketed the "conscience" of the arms

Continued on Page Five.

Theatrical and Hotel and Restaurants. Advertising will be found on Page 12.—Ads.

DEBS SAYS HE WILL GIVE CAPITALIST CLASS NO REST

MESSAGE from Eugene V. Debs to Socialists to the effect that he owed his liberty to the loyal support he received from the Socialists was made public here yesterday by the Socialists. The message from Debs read:

My lips are not sealed and my movements are not curtailed. I am an enemy of the capitalist class and in me they shall find no comfort as long as there is breath in my body.

The Administration that put me in prison knew that and that is why I was there. The present Administration also knew it and kept me there.

I owe my liberty to-day to the loyal and devoted comrades who have worked tirelessly in behalf of the liberty in which cause this country was supposed to have been founded.

The whole world is in travail. The only people in the world who have the power and the intelligence to rectify the conditions and lighten the burdens that the working class carries are the Socialists—those people who understand history and are committed to a definite, scientific social program which, if effected, would abolish capitalism and its attendant evils.

FOUR DIE BLINDED BY WOOD ALCOHOL

Deadly Stuff Sold to Holiday Revellers as Whisky and Gin.

CITY EMPLOYEE SEIZED

Poison Works Slowly in One Case and Swiftly in Others.

Three men and a woman died yesterday from the effects of wood alcohol which they drank during the Christmas holidays under the impression that they were drinking gin and whisky. Two of the men were brothers—Frank and John Tiffany of 296 West Sixty-fourth street. They died within a short time of each other after drinking from a bottle of gin which they purchased.

John Horan, a tenant in the same apartment house and an employee of the Department of Parks, was arrested soon afterward charged with homicide. The police accuse him of being the man who sold the Tiffany brothers the pint of gin.

The other victims were Edward Gillette, 31, who said he was a "press representative," of 510 East Seventeenth street, and Mrs. Frances Ryan, 27, of 105 West Fifth street. The widow of Ritchie Ryan, a prizefighter, Gillette died in Bellevue Hospital last night at 10 o'clock, while Mrs. Ryan died at her home at noon yesterday.

Gillette went to the hospital in a taxicab yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock. He was taken to the hospital where he died. Mrs. Ryan went out on a drinking party Sunday afternoon and bought drinks of gin and whisky in several restaurants and cafes.

Deadly Effects Deferred.

The drinks did not affect Gillette until yesterday about noon, when he became suddenly ill and began losing his sight. He feared that he had drunk wood alcohol or some other deadly stuff and went to the hospital. He became steadily worse during the afternoon in spite of everything the physicians could do, and at 6 o'clock he was blind. He went into a coma and died at 10 o'clock.

Before he became blind Gillette gave the hospital authorities the name and address of Mrs. Ryan and told them that just before he left his home for the hospital he heard that she had died. The police of the West Sixty-fourth street station were notified, and learned that Mrs. Ryan had died at the hospital. She died at 7:30 o'clock and called Dr. J. S. Dunleath of 254 West Forty-second street. The physician told the police that Mrs. Ryan was blind when he reached her house and that she died at noon. Mrs. Ryan lived in the West Fifth street apartment with her mother and her two children.

Mrs. Tiffany and Mrs. John Tiffany, wives of the brothers who died after drinking wood alcohol, told the police that on Christmas Day their husbands bought from a man in the same house a pint of what they believed was gin. They drank about two-thirds of the pint that night and Monday morning they drank what remained of it.

One Went Blind, Then Died.

Almost immediately they became ill, but their families did not believe that their condition was serious until yesterday morning, when Frank Tiffany became unconscious. Mrs. Tiffany sent for an ambulance, but when Dr. Kaye arrived from Bellevue, Frank Tiffany was dead. On the floor above in his bedroom his brother was in great pain. John was taken to Bellevue, where he died four hours later, blind. Neither brother was able to talk before he died.

Horan denied to the police that he had ever sold liquor to either of the Tiffany brothers. He said that they came to him on Christmas Day and that they brought with them a bottle of gin from which they offered him a drink. He took it, he said, but refused a second. He said that he was not a dealer in gin and that he was not a dealer in gin.

At Bellevue Hospital it was said last night that from Saturday at midnight until Monday at midnight the hospital received thirty-seven cases of alcoholism, seven of them women. One of the patients, James Corrigan, a cook employed in the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island, is in a serious condition. He was found unconscious yesterday morning in a lodging house at 240 Bowery.

Continued on Page Five.

WEST COAST-ATLANTIC COAST LINE. Florida West Coast Resorts. Convenient Schedules. Full information at 1246 Broadway—Adv.

SPLIT OVER RITUAL IN 'LITTLE CHURCH'

Two Vestrymen and Two of Clergy Leave Transfiguration Congregation.

RECTOR, ILL, GOES SOUTH

Bishop Gailor in Charge—License Said to Have Figured in Dispute.

Controversy among prominent members and officials of the Church of the Transfiguration in East Twenty-ninth street, better known as the "Little Church Around the Corner," has resulted in the resignations of W. Dalas Goodwin of 176 West Eighty-ninth street and William C. Dickey as members of the vestry, and of two members of the clergy, the Rev. William Whitling Davis and the Rev. Earl C. Clelland. Mr. Goodwin was clerk of the vestry and had been a member of that body for the last eighteen years. He was considered one of the most prominent members of the church.

Mr. Goodwin admitted last night that he had resigned and that there had been other resignations, but he would not discuss the affair or give the reason for his own resignation.

"It is a personal matter between myself and the pastor," he said. "I cannot discuss it in any way."

It was reported that one of the principal reasons for the trouble that has divided the officials and congregation of the church into two factions and started the first trouble the church has had in its seventy-three years of existence was the wish of several members to introduce high church forms, such as the burning of incense, into the ritual. This request was denied, and the friction developed almost immediately.

The resignations of Mr. Goodwin and of Mr. Dickey were read at the last meeting of the vestry, but no action was taken. Both, however, are understood to have left the church. Mr. Goodwin now goes to St. Ignace's Church, West End avenue and Eighty-seventh street, and Mr. Dickey to the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Forty-sixth street near Broadway. Lyman Rhoades of 559 Madison avenue, a vice-president of the Equitable Trust Company, has been elected vestry clerk in Mr. Goodwin's place.

Reports Last Night Said the Rev. Mr. Davis, Senior Assistant to Dr. George Clarke Houghton, the rector, was leader of the high church party.

He was said by some to have been asked to resign, while others said that he left of his own accord. Dr. Houghton and his daughter, Mrs. Charles Strombon, have gone South for the remainder of the winter. The rector is said to be much better up over the trouble.

In Dr. Houghton's absence the church has been placed in charge of Bishop Thomas P. Gailor of Tennessee, president of the Council of the Episcopal Church, who is said to be a high church man. Bishop Manning and at the request of Dr. Houghton, the Rev. Dwight Cameron, formerly rector of St. Michael's and All Angels' parishes, in Alabama, has been called as assistant, effective January 4. He once served as curate here and went from New York to the army. The Rev. Clarence Orman Hicks is the only one of the clergy who will remain here.

GRASS SEEDS SPROUT ON BACKS OF SHEEP

Novel Spectacle Seen on Catalina Island.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 27.—One the first work day after Christmas John E. Maurer, president of the Maurer Cattle Company, which runs thousands of head of cattle on Catalina Island, was making an inspection of the animals with his associates. Sharp disagreement arose as to the groupings of the sheep, some maintaining that there were only one large band. Others were positive that there were two, still others vehemently insisting that there were three or even four.

However, they agreed absolutely on one startling fact. All of the sheep were green—so green that as they moved it seemed that the whole meadow were smoothly shining along over the hills and down the valleys.

Finally overtaking the animals the inspecting party found that grass and weed seeds imbedded in the wool and dirt on the backs of the animals had been stimulated by recent rains to germinate. The result was that as the sheep crowded together they appeared to have almost as attractive pasturage on their backs as under their feet.

Continued on Page Four.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages. Be insistent when purchasing something. Only know Deerfoot quality you cannot be deceived.—Adv.

FREQUENT HOLDUPS LAD TO EASY BONDS AND JERSEY PISTOLS

Magistrate McAdoo Renews Fight for State Law to Regulate Bail.

BANTON DISPUTES HIM

Says City Is Comparatively Free From Crime Except for Holidays.

FIGHTS LICENSE SYSTEM

Harry E. Lewis Urges Abolition of Parole Commissions in Fixing Sentences.

The recent frequency of hold-ups and the fact that many of those responsible therefor are criminals with long records out on bail or suspended sentence, moved Chief Magistrate William McAdoo yesterday to call attention again to the evil effects of the present bonding system. He also attacked the continued sale of revolvers in New Jersey and the fact that there are not sufficient probation officers to look after cases in which sentence has been suspended.

While the statement of the Chief Magistrate suggested remedial legislation such as he favored last winter, but which failed of passage, his findings were not concurred in fully by Jacob H. Banton, Acting District Attorney, who will become District Attorney of New York county next Sunday. Mr. Banton said Magistrate McAdoo's remedial legislation would put a premium on the activities of the professional bondsman, and pointed out that the granting of bail at all is a matter much within the discretion of the individual judges.

"Legal Mercenaries for Banditti."

Last winter there was a serious protest against the bonding evil, and Magistrate Simpson held a special inquiry regarding it. The measure which Magistrate McAdoo favored, however, died in the Legislature and nothing was done to eliminate the evils which were disclosed and which have not according to Magistrate McAdoo, been undone.

The statement issued by the Chief Magistrate follows:

"The renewed activities of the hold-up and gun carrying banditti, in the cases where they were arrested, has shown that most of them have long records of bailing and skipping, not to speak of other legal mercenary extended to them."

"These fellows when arrested come into the Magistrate's courts escorted by the agents of bonding companies who will without hesitation bond them anywhere from \$1 to \$100,000, and at once."

"The Magistrate has the right before he fixes bail to hear everything that can be said about the character of the defendant. He is obliged to look at the police record. This rule is laid down by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. One or two of our Magistrates, in some cases, have shown that they will bond without bail and leave that responsibility to other courts. Personally, I think bail ranging from \$25,000 to \$50,000 is none too high for such business men, and it is for the public interest to be prosecuted vigorously and without delay."

Features of Bonding Bill.

"But all this will not remedy the corruption of the bonding evil. Last year I drew up and had introduced in the Legislature a bill the main points of which were as follows:

"1. To prohibit to have the right to examine under oath any proposed bondsman as to the indemnity deposited, fee charged, &c.

"2. Persons engaged in giving bonds to be licensed.

"3. Employees of corporations engaging in such business to be licensed and certified, statements of names of all such persons authorized to do such business to be filed with the District City Magistrate and clerks of the Supreme and County courts and Courts of General Sessions.

"No persons to be licensed to give bonds until he has satisfied the authorities as to his good character and so forth."

"4. Compensation for giving bonds not to be greater than 3 per cent. of the amount of such bonds."

"This bill was reported once or twice favorably by the Senate committee, but failed, not on its merits, but because of errors of strategy on the part of its friends. This year I am encouraged to hope that with its reintroduction the chances will certainly be better, especially if it is endorsed by the press."

"Propositions were made to the companies after failure of this bill to agree that in the cases of defendants of a certain type they would not offer bail, and that they would allow the police to inspect and approve of the agents before they were commissioned. Some of the public spirited bonding companies at once went out of the business and denounced it, but new companies have taken their places and the evil is again with us and attempts to begot a substantial compromise with the companies have failed."

Nelson Levy Case Cited.

"I have no pride of authorship, if any one knows of a better remedy let him put it forward. The police record of the dead outlaw, Nelson Levy, shows other evils that menace the public safety not only in New York but throughout the country, as instance the ease with which revolvers can be obtained. This will continue in New York until New Jersey passes something similar to the so-called Sullivan law. Most of these revolvers are bought on the Jersey side of the river. Next to that I have long argued for a Federal tax on the manufacture of pistols and cartridges which would make their production profitable."

Continued on Page Four.

The Greenbelt. While Sulphur Springs spend the holidays here. Enjoy every comfort. All outdoor sports. Bookings Plaza—Adv.

FRANCE REJECTS HUGHES PLAN TO CUT SUBMARINE TONNAGE; COMPROMISE STILL IS POSSIBLE

FRANCE'S CABINET UPHOLDS DELEGATES

Approves Unreservedly Their Stand for Submarine Tonnage of 90,000.

SENATE ALSO SUPPORTS

'It Is Question of National Independence and Defense,' Declares Body.

PARIS, Dec. 28 (Wednesday).—The French Cabinet, after consideration of the submarine question, has unreservedly approved the attitude of the French delegation in Washington in firmly standing by the figure of 90,000 tons, says the *Eclair* this morning.

PARIS, Dec. 27 (Associated Press).—

France's determination to have a powerful fleet and objections to the limitation efforts of the Washington conference were vigorously voiced in the Senate today during a discussion of the marine section of the Government's budget.

The Naval Commission's report credits France with having forty-nine submarines, of which fifteen, it is declared, will be obsolete by 1925. These are to be replaced only by twelve provided in the present program, although twenty-four others are scheduled for the indefinite future. The commission suggests two groups of shorter range and the other of long range submarines, the latter group being for "pursuit of enemy commerce, pursuit of pirates and of light enemy cruisers."

Resolution Adopted.

The concluding paragraph of a resolution adopted by the Senate says: "One cannot conceive, therefore, that France's efforts in this direction should be obstructed or limited. It is a question of national independence and of the right of legitimate defense that is at stake."

The resolution was adopted in connection with the commission's report urging a program based on two principles—that the French navy must always be superior to the German navy and sufficiently superior in the Mediterranean to safeguard French interests in North Africa and the Near East.

Senator Henry Berenger, who reported

the budget, said France was at a decisive turning point. "Is France still independent in her navy as in her army?" he asked. "Has the old principle of sovereignty been sacrificed to some other principle? The conference wherein we have been promised a sort of international happiness?"

Senator de Kerguezec defended the defense, but wished it to be confined to military uses instead of being applied to torpedoing commerce. "At the Washington conference," he said, "we were surprised to see the French delegation demand 350,000 tons of capital ships, when France does not desire to carry out into foreign waters the policy of the United States. But if we found Admiral de Bon's proposal strange, there are, nevertheless, limitations which we cannot accept."

Senator Doubs Report.

Senator de Kerguezec declared it was impossible that the French delegation at Washington had said that submarines would be used to destroy the enemy's commercial fleet. He explained the necessity of submarines in defending the coast and in transportation of supplies for troops.

Senator de Kerguezec, replying to Senator de Kerguezec, said he was greatly affected by the remarks about the Washington conference, but he asserted: "Nothing has been proposed that reduces France's power." Moreover, he declared, no decisions reached at Washington would be effective until the French Parliament had approved them. He explained that the naval program was reduced through lack of money, but that a defensive program was prepared providing for the utilization of the commercial fleet.

Senator Berenger severely criticized

the condition of the navy, and other Senators joined with him in urging speedy reforms. Senator Berenger described the central naval administration as being in a state of what I term "arterio-sclerosis."

According to the debate over the naval budget the Naval Commission had published its resolution urging the Minister of Marine to increase the number of submarines so as to defend adequately the coastline, in view of the present weakness of the navy, which was stressed during the discussion in the Senate.

\$75,000 POLO GROUNDS SUIT OVER GIRL'S FALL

Father Lays Blame to 20 Foot Drop From Bleachers Seat.

Frank Lang of 1061 Simpson street, The Bronx, began an action in The Bronx Supreme Court yesterday for \$75,000 damages against the National Exhibition Company, owners of the Polo Grounds, for injuries alleged to have been suffered by his four-year-old daughter Freda on May 15.

Lang alleges that his daughter fell twenty feet through a space between the seat and occupied and the floor of the bleachers and suffered concussion of the brain, which has affected her mentally. He accuses the company with failing to provide proper protection to the bleachers against such accidents.

FRANCE TO NEGOTIATE ANEW, BUT WILL NOT CAPITULATE

By RALPH COURTNEY.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

M. SARRAUT, head of the French arms delegation, to-day received his long expected naval instructions from Paris. "They are clear and precise," he told THE NEW YORK HERALD this evening.

As soon as the French cables were decoded M. Sarraut, together with Admiral de Bon and the official interpreter, M. Camerlynck, paid a visit to Secretary Hughes to inform him of the attitude France would adopt at to-morrow's meeting of the conference. The French delegates were gone only a short while and presumably no discussion took place with the American chairman.

"I cannot," said M. Sarraut this evening, "divulge the nature of my instructions before I have communicated them to the conference to-morrow, but all the figures that have been given are either premature or inaccurate."

Nevertheless it is possible to state with undoubted accuracy that the French will stand their ground and refuse the American compromise offer of 31,000 tons of submarines while America and England are to retain 60,000. In the words of one of the officials of the French delegation, "It would be unsafe to hope for a French capitulation."

The "clear and precise" instructions which the French have received are likely to be:

First—A figure for submarines which will represent France's minimum defense needs and lower than which she is not prepared to go.

Second—A statement that unless the conference is prepared to grant this figure France must reserve her freedom of action as regards submarines and auxiliary craft.

In connection with the submarine figure France may elect to stand on her original demand for 90,000 tons or she may suggest her willingness to take 60,000 provided America and Britain receive no more than this. A third and most likely proposal is that France will maintain the figure formerly mentioned by the previous heads of the French delegation, namely 75,000 tons, and ask for this amount of submarine tonnage as a minimum.

U.S. SOON TO RESUME TRADE WITH RUSSIA EUROPE MUST SOLVE ITS OWN PROBLEMS

Administration Encouraged to Believe Commercial Relations Will Be Possible.

AMERICAN ECONOMIC AID WITHHELD FOR RECOGNITION OF ERA OF WORK.

SOVIET AGENT ADMITTED LAND ARMS A FACTOR

Optimism Based on Reports Participation of Allied Premiers at Cannes Possible.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 27.

Reports from Soviet Russia encourage the Administration to believe conditions there are improving to an extent which will make ultimate commercial relations possible. It is this hope that has warranted the Administration to permit a Russian purchasing agent to come to the United States. Reasons for the encouragement about Russia are based upon various reports, especially those made incident to and through the American Relief Commission in Europe, of which Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, is the moving spirit.

So optimistic are the reports that it is believed Russia will soon have met the conditions laid down by Secretary Hughes as necessary to the resumption of commercial relations. The progressive approach toward business sanity evinced by the Soviet under the leadership of Lenin indicated that negotiations for the establishment of commercial relations may be commenced soon.

Moscow, Dec. 27 (Associated Press).—

The Soviet Government is devising all sorts of taxes in an effort to meet its expenses. It is reducing the number of employees and charging for everything which used to be free. The ruble continues to fall and the Government and public alike are scrambling all the time for foreign currency.

It is clear that the Soviet Government is reverting to capitalism as rapidly as it can without losing its Communist support. But Lenin, Kailenne and other leaders frankly admit in their addresses that this is being done only after stores of manufactured articles and financial resources have been exhausted. They also say the change is being made merely to get a breathing spell for another attack on world capitalism.

With this threat ringing in his ears

the American or British business man who is in Moscow trying to establish commercial relations does not have much heart in his negotiations. So far foreign business men are not permitted to rent offices. Neither may they rent apartments. They must live in the guest houses conducted by the Government. All mail and telegrams for foreigners must pass through the Foreign Office.

SOVIET AND GERMANY IN 5 POWER PARLEY

May Be Invited to European Economic Conference.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.

HUGHES HAS REPLY

Sarraut Tells Him of Decision but Holds Announcement Until To-day

DELEGATES CAUTIOUS

Parley's Main Naval Program Assured of Success Despite Auxiliaries.

FRENCH WANT EQUALITY

Expected to Stand Out for the Same Submarine Tonnage U. S. and Britain Get.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 27.

Extreme caution characterized the conversations of the delegates to the arms conference to-day in speculating over the outcome of the deadlock caused by the French insistence for a larger percentage of auxiliary craft than is favored by any other of the nations.

The decision of the Briand Cabinet is awaited with both eagerness and anxiety, for there is no discounting the fact that it is within the power of the French Government to defeat at least one of the desirable reforms in armaments that the United States Government hopes to accomplish.

Failure to reach an agreement on the naval program apparently can be caused only by the decision of the Briand Cabinet to stand by the demands made by its naval experts and presented to the conference committee on sea armaments.

Hear of a Decision.

While not over optimistic to-night the delegates of the other Powers express the hope that the Briand Cabinet has decided to accept the allotments favored by the other countries. The American delegates have heard that some sort of decision was reached and will be available when the naval committee, composed of the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, assembles to-morrow morning.

The French delegates admitted to-night that they had received the instructions which are to guide their course, but would not discuss the character of the instructions. Close observers expressed the opinion that the directions sanction the demands for maximum submarine privileges but do not close the door against a compromise.

The belief that an agreement ultimately will be reached exists among British, Italian and Japanese delegates, but they admit they have no definite information on which to base it. Their attitude can be best described as being hopeful, and that is about all that can be said about it.

Main Structure to Stand.

On one point, however, the American delegates and those of Great Britain, Japan, Italy, Belgium, Portugal and China are in agreement. This is the positive conviction that the capital ship plan agreed to by the United States, Great Britain and Japan will be approved by the conference and put into effect. The same delegates are also convinced that the rejection of the compromise auxiliary program by France will not affect the main structure of the reform program already accepted or that seems to be in prospect.

In other words, the delegates of the countries associated with France are determined that its dissent shall not defeat the chief purposes for which the conference was called. They regret, of course, the attitude assumed by their French colleagues, who are carrying out the wishes of the Briand Cabinet, and would welcome complete cooperation on their part.

But the American delegates and

their associates, who are desirous of completing the program, already have discounted the possibility of non-cooperation on the part of their French associates. Consequently the temporary halt in conference proceedings caused by the demands made by France for maximum submarine privileges that do not find favor among the other delegates has not been permitted to interrupt the orderly processes of working out solutions for the remaining problems which relate to Far Eastern affairs.

The chief regret of the American delegates is that their French associates have appeared to lose contact with the spirit which inspired President Harding to call the conference, but have been influenced by considerations that have no direct relation to its purpose.

In their discussions of the situation

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.